

AD-A106 303

BLACK AND VEATCH KANSAS CITY MO

F/G 13/13

NATIONAL DAM SAFETY PROGRAM, FOFFEL LAKE DAM (MO 20494), MISSOU--ETC(U)

DEC 80 E R BURTON, H L CALLAHAN

DACW43-81-C-0037

NL

UNCLASSIFIED

1 OF 1
AD-A
P. 004

END
DATE
FILMED
11-81
DTIC

LEVEL

①

MISSOURI-KANSAS CITY BASIN

AD A 1005303

POPFEL LAKE DAM

JOHNSON COUNTY, MISSOURI

NO 2004

DTIC
ELECTE
OCT 28 1981
E

PHASE 1 INSPECTION REPORT
NATIONAL DAM SAFETY PROGRAM

FILE 1005303



United States Army
Corps of Engineers
Engineering

St. Louis District

PREPARED BY: U.S. ARMY ENGINEER DISTRICT, ST. LOUIS

FOR: STATE OF MISSOURI

For public use only. Not to be distributed to contractors.

DECEMBER 1980

REPORT DOCUMENTATION PAGE		READ INSTRUCTIONS USARMC (AMPLIFIED) FORM
1. REPORT NUMBER	2. GOVT ACCESSION NO.	3. REPORT'S CATALOG NUMBER
4. TITLE (and Subtitle)		5. TYPE OF REPORT & PERIOD COVERED
6. AUTHOR		7. PERFORMING ORG. REPORT NUMBER
8. PERFORMING ORG. NAME(S) AND ADDRESS(ES)		9. CONTRACT OR GRANT NUMBER(S)
10. CONTROLLING OFFICE NAME AND ADDRESS		11. PROGRAM ELEMENT PROJECT TASK AREA & WORK UNIT NUMBER(S)
12. DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT (See Instructions for Guidance)		13. REPORT DATE
		14. NUMBER OF PAGES
		15. SECURITY CLASS. of this report
		16. DECLASSIFICATION DOWNGRADING SCHEDULE
17. DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT of the abstract entered in Block 20. If different from Report		
18. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES		
19. KEY WORDS (Continue on reverse side if necessary and identify by block number)		
20. ABSTRACT (Continue on reverse side if necessary and identify by block number)		

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF THIS PAGE(When Data Entered)

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF THIS PAGE(When Data Entered)

MISSOURI-KANSAS CITY BASIN

POFFEL LAKE DAM

JOHNSON COUNTY, MISSOURI

MO 20494

PHASE 1 INSPECTION REPORT NATIONAL DAM SAFETY PROGRAM



**United States Army
Corps of Engineers**
*Serving the Army
Serving the Nation*

St. Louis District

PREPARED BY: U.S. ARMY ENGINEER DISTRICT. ST. LOUIS

FOR: STATE OF MISSOURI

DECEMBER 1980



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
ST. LOUIS DISTRICT CORPS OF ENGINEERS
210 TUCKER BOULEVARD NORTH
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI 63101

REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF

SUBJECT: Foffel Lake Dam, MO. I.D. No. 20494 Phase I Inspection Report.

This report presents the results of field inspection and evaluation of the Foffel Lake Dam (MO 20494).

It was prepared under the National Program of Inspection of Non-Federal Dams.

This dam has been classified as unsafe, non-emergency by the St. Louis District as a result of the application of the following criteria:

- a. Spillway will not pass 50 percent of the Probable Maximum Flood without overtopping the dam.
- b. Overtopping of the dam could result in failure of the dam.
- c. Dam failure significantly increases the hazard to loss of life downstream.

SIGNED

22
26 MAY 1981

SUBMITTED BY:

Chief, Engineering Division

Date

SIGNED

26 MAY 1981

APPROVED BY:

Colonel, CE, District Engineer

Date

Accession for	
NTIS	X
DTIC	
Unannounced	
Justification	
By	
Distribution/	
Availability Codes	
Avail and/or	
Dist	Special
A	

FOFFEL LAKE DAM
JOHNSON COUNTY, MISSOURI
MISSOURI INVENTORY NO. 20494

PHASE I INSPECTION REPORT
NATIONAL DAM SAFETY PROGRAM

PREPARED BY:
BLACK & VEATCH
CONSULTING ENGINEERS
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

UNDER DIRECTION OF
ST. LOUIS DISTRICT CORPS OF ENGINEERS
FOR
GOVERNOR OF MISSOURI

DECEMBER 1980

PHASE I REPORT
NATIONAL DAM SAFETY PROGRAM

Name of Dam	Foffel Lake Dam
State Located	Missouri
County Located	Johnson County
Stream	Tributary of Clear Fork of Blackwater River
Date of Inspection	11 December 1980

Foffel Lake Dam was inspected by a team of engineers from Black & Veatch, Consulting Engineers for the St. Louis District, Corps of Engineers. The purpose of the inspection was to make an assessment of the general condition of the dam with respect to safety, based upon available data and visual inspection, in order to determine if the dam poses hazards to human life or property.

The guidelines used in the assessment were furnished by the Department of the Army, Office of the Chief of Engineers and developed with the help of several Federal and state agencies, professional engineering organizations, and private engineers. Based on these guidelines, this dam is classified as a small size dam with a high downstream hazard potential. According to the St. Louis District, Corps of Engineers, failure of the dam would threaten lives and property. The estimated damage zone extends approximately one and one-half miles downstream of the dam. Within the estimated damage zone are two trailer courts with more than fifteen trailer units, a railroad, a motel and service station, commercial development, more than five residential dwellings, and two highways. Contents of the estimated downstream damage zone were verified by the inspection team.

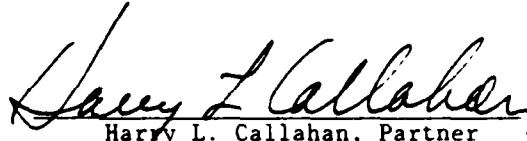
Our inspection and evaluation indicates the spillway does not meet the criteria set forth in the guidelines for a dam having the above size and hazard potential. The spillway will not pass the probable maximum flood without overtopping but will pass 25 percent of the probable maximum flood. The spillway will pass the flood which has a one percent chance of occurrence in any given year (100-year flood). The spillway design flood recommended by the guidelines is 50 to 100 percent of the probable maximum flood. Considering the downstream damage zone and the volume of water stored in the reservoir, the spillway design flood should be 100 percent of the probable maximum flood. The probable maximum flood is defined as the flood discharge which may be expected from the most severe combination of critical meteorologic and hydrologic conditions which are reasonably possible in the region.

Based on visual observations, this dam appears to be in good condition. Deficiencies visually observed by the inspection team were extremely steep upstream slope, erosion and sloughing of the upstream slope at the waterline due to wave action, erosion of the unlined spillway discharge channel at the embankment toe, seepage on the downstream slope near the toe of the north-south portion of the embankment and animal burrows in the embankment. Seepage and stability analyses required by the guidelines were not available.

There were no observed deficiencies or conditions existing at the time of the inspection which indicated an immediate safety hazard. Future corrective action and regular maintenance will be required to correct or control the described deficiencies. In addition, detailed seepage and stability analyses of the existing dam, as required by the guidelines, should be performed. A detailed report discussing each of these deficiencies is attached.



Edwin R. Burton, PE
Missouri E-10137



Harry L. Callahan, Partner
Black & Veatch



OVERVIEW OF DAM

PHASE I INSPECTION REPORT
NATIONAL DAM SAFETY PROGRAM
FOFFEL LAKE DAM

TABLE OF CONTENTS

<u>Paragraph No.</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Page No.</u>
SECTION 1 - PROJECT INFORMATION		
1.1	General	1
1.2	Description of Project	1
1.3	Pertinent Data	2
SECTION 2 - ENGINEERING DATA		
2.1	Design	5
2.2	Construction	5
2.3	Operation	5
2.4	Geology	5
2.5	Evaluation	5
SECTION 3 - VISUAL INSPECTION		
3.1	Findings	7
3.2	Evaluation	8
SECTION 4 - OPERATIONAL PROCEDURES		
4.1	Procedures	10
4.2	Maintenance of Dam	10
4.3	Maintenance of Operating Facilities	10
4.4	Description of Any Warning System in Effect	10
4.5	Evaluation	10
SECTION 5 - HYDRAULIC/HYDROLOGIC		
5.1	Evaluation of Features	11
SECTION 6 - STRUCTURAL STABILITY		
6.1	Evaluation of Structural Stability	13
SECTION 7 - ASSESSMENT/REMEDIAL MEASURES		
7.1	Dam Assessment	14
7.2	Remedial Measures	14

TABLE OF CONTENTS (Cont'd)

LIST OF PLATES

<u>Plate No.</u>	<u>Title</u>
1	Location Map
2	Vicinity Topography
3	Dam Plan
4	Dam Cross Sections
5	Dam Crest Profile
6	Photo Index

LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS

<u>Photo No.</u>	<u>Title</u>
1	Upstream Face of Dam Looking West
2	Upstream Face of Dam Looking North
3	Crest of Dam Looking South
4	Crest of Dam Looking East
5	Crest of Dam Looking West
6	Crest of Dam Looking West from East End
7	Downstream Face of Dam Looking South
8	Downstream Face of Dam Looking West
9	Upstream End of Spillway Pipe
10	Downstream End of Spillway Pipe
11	Channel Downstream of Spillway Pipe Outlet
12	Ditch Along Downstream Toe of Dam

TABLE OF CONTENTS (Cont.)

LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS

<u>Photo No.</u>	<u>Title</u>
13	Ditch to Highway Culvert Inlet
14	Inlet to Highway Culvert
15	Outlet from Highway Culvert
16	Area Downstream of Highway Culvert
17	Seepage Area at Downstream Toe of Dam
18	Near Vertical Upstream Face of Dam due to Erosion and Sloughing
19	Erosion and Sloughing of Upstream Face of Dam
20	Area West of Dam Viewed from Dam
21	Low Point Along Highway West of Dam
22	Area Downstream of Highway

APPENDIX

Appendix A - Hydrologic and Hydraulic Analyses

BIBLIOGRAPHY

SECTION 1 - PROJECT INFORMATION

1.1 GENERAL

a. Authority. The National Dam Inspection Act, Public Law 92-587, authorized the Secretary of the Army, through the Corps of Engineers, to initiate a program of safety inspection of dams throughout the United States. Pursuant to the above, the District Engineer of the St. Louis District, Corps of Engineers, directed that a safety inspection of the Foffel Lake Dam be made.

b. Purpose of Inspection. The purpose of the inspection was to make an assessment of the general condition of the dam with respect to safety, based upon available data and visual inspection, in order to determine if the dam poses hazards to human life or property.

c. Evaluation Criteria. Criteria used to evaluate the dam were furnished by the Department of the Army, Office of the Chief of Engineers, in "Recommended Guidelines for Safety Inspection of Dams." These guidelines were developed with the help of several Federal agencies and many state agencies, professional engineering organizations, and private engineers.

1.2 DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT

a. Description of Dam and Appurtenances.

(1) The dam is an earth structure located in the valley of a tributary of the Clear Fork of the Blackwater River (see Plate 1). The lake appears to have been formed by the damming of a highway construction borrow pit. The watershed is an area of minor topographic relief of low hills consisting of about 25 percent grasslands, 50 percent croplands, and 25 percent lake surface area. The dam is approximately 1,635 feet long along the crest and 20 feet high. The dam crest is about 8 feet wide. The downstream face of the dam has a nonuniform slope.

(2) The spillway is an 18-inch, 40 feet long corrugated metal pipe conduit located near the right end of the embankment. Left and right are used herein for directional reference while looking downstream. The flow through the conduit is not controlled. There is no trash rack or headwall. The spillway outlet channel consists of a narrow, unlined section and a relatively flat overflow section.

(3) Pertinent physical data are given in paragraph 1.3.

b. Location. The dam is located in east-central Johnson County, Missouri, as indicated on Plate 1. The lake formed by the dam is located in the area shown on the United States Geological Survey 7.5 minute series quadrangle map for Knob Noster, Missouri in Section 15 of T46N, R24W.

1. The first step in the process of identifying a potential threat to national security is the collection of information. This can be done through a variety of means, including intelligence gathering, surveillance, and open source research. The information collected should be analyzed to determine if it indicates a potential threat to national security.

[illegible]

Next, we consider the case where the number of nodes is not too large, i.e., $n \leq 100$. In this case, we can use the exact solution of the problem. The results are shown in Table 1. The results show that the proposed algorithm is able to find the optimal solution for all instances. The average running time is 0.001 seconds, which is very fast.

44. 1

[illegible]

1. The National Transportation Safety Board (NTSB) is a federal agency that investigates transportation accidents and issues safety recommendations. It is not a law enforcement agency and does not have the authority to issue subpoenas or enforce its recommendations. The NTSB's role is to determine the causes of accidents and to prevent future accidents by issuing safety recommendations to the relevant agencies and organizations.

1177, 1181, 1182

1. *Chlorophyll a* and *Chlorophyll b* contents were determined by the method of Lichtenthaler and Whistler (1973).

... ..

Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, *Real Gross Domestic Product*, 1997, Table 1.1.1.1. *Real GDP* is expressed in 1997 dollars.

$$E_{\text{max}} = \text{maximum expected experience} = \text{maximum number of trials} \times \text{probability of success}$$

Estimated Unilateral Spending on Operations in Iraq and Afghanistan
by Fiscal Year, Maximum Potential, and Total

1. The first part of the report

2. The second part of the report

3. The third part of the report

4. The fourth part of the report

5. The fifth part of the report

6. The sixth part of the report

7. The seventh part of the report

8. The eighth part of the report

9. The ninth part of the report

10. The tenth part of the report

11. The eleventh part of the report

12. The twelfth part of the report

13. The thirteenth part of the report

14. The fourteenth part of the report

15. The fifteenth part of the report

16. The sixteenth part of the report

17. The seventeenth part of the report

18. The eighteenth part of the report

19. The nineteenth part of the report

20. The twentieth part of the report

21. The twenty-first part of the report

22. The twenty-second part of the report

23. The twenty-third part of the report

24. The twenty-fourth part of the report

25. The twenty-fifth part of the report

26. The twenty-sixth part of the report

27. The twenty-seventh part of the report

28. The twenty-eighth part of the report

29. The twenty-ninth part of the report

30. The thirtieth part of the report

31. The thirty-first part of the report

32. The thirty-second part of the report

33. The thirty-third part of the report

34. The thirty-fourth part of the report

35. The thirty-fifth part of the report

36. The thirty-sixth part of the report

37. The thirty-seventh part of the report

38. The thirty-eighth part of the report

39. The thirty-ninth part of the report

40. The fortieth part of the report

41. The forty-first part of the report

42. The forty-second part of the report

43. The forty-third part of the report

44. The forty-fourth part of the report

45. The forty-fifth part of the report

46. The forty-sixth part of the report

47. The forty-seventh part of the report

48. The forty-eighth part of the report

49. The forty-ninth part of the report

50. The fiftieth part of the report

51. The fifty-first part of the report

52. The fifty-second part of the report

53. The fifty-third part of the report

54. The fifty-fourth part of the report

55. The fifty-fifth part of the report

56. The fifty-sixth part of the report

57. The fifty-seventh part of the report

58. The fifty-eighth part of the report

59. The fifty-ninth part of the report

60. The sixtieth part of the report

61. The sixty-first part of the report

62. The sixty-second part of the report

63. The sixty-third part of the report

64. The sixty-fourth part of the report

65. The sixty-fifth part of the report

66. The sixty-sixth part of the report

67. The sixty-seventh part of the report

68. The sixty-eighth part of the report

69. The sixty-ninth part of the report

70. The seventieth part of the report

71. The seventy-first part of the report

72. The seventy-second part of the report

73. The seventy-third part of the report

74. The seventy-fourth part of the report

75. The seventy-fifth part of the report

76. The seventy-sixth part of the report

77. The seventy-seventh part of the report

78. The seventy-eighth part of the report

79. The seventy-ninth part of the report

80. The eightieth part of the report

81. The eighty-first part of the report

82. The eighty-second part of the report

83. The eighty-third part of the report

84. The eighty-fourth part of the report

85. The eighty-fifth part of the report

86. The eighty-sixth part of the report

87. The eighty-seventh part of the report

88. The eighty-eighth part of the report

89. The eighty-ninth part of the report

90. The ninetieth part of the report

(7) Impervious core - Unknown.

(8) Cutoff - Unknown.

(9) Grout curtain - Unknown.

h. Diversion and Regulating Tunnel - None.

i. Spillway.

1. Type - 18-inch corrugated metal pipe.

2. Invert elevation - 832.0 feet m.s.l.

(v) Gates - None.

(vi) Upstream channel - None.

(5) Downstream channel - Discharges to an eroded ditch located near the toe of the dam and then to a 30-inch concrete culvert through the embankment of Highway 50.

j. Emergency Spillway - None.

k. Regulating Outlets - None.

SECTION 2 - ENGINEERING DATA

2.1 DESIGN

Design data were not available.

2.2 CONSTRUCTION

Construction records were unavailable.

2.3 OPERATION

Operational records and documentation of past floods were unavailable.

2.4 GEOLOGY

The site for the dam and reservoir is located across a broad shallow swale on a gently sloping hillside. The dam impounds the drainage of a small intermittent headwater tributary of the Clear Fork of the Blackwater River.

The soils in the area of the dam and reservoir are the Deepwater, Haig and Sampsel soil series. The Deepwater soil series consists of deep, moderately well-drained soils formed in residuum from shales on uplands. The Deepwater soils are classified for engineering purposes as ML or CL materials. The Haig soil series consists of poorly drained soils formed in loess under prairie vegetation on uplands. The Haig soils are classified for engineering purposes as CL, OL, and CH materials. The Sampsel soil series consists of poorly drained soils on ridgetops (Reference 1).

The bedrock in the area of the dam and reservoir consists of interbedded shale, siltstone, and sandstone of the Cabiness subgroup, Cherokee group of the Des Moinesian series of the Pennsylvanian system. The depth to bedrock is not known (Reference 2).

2.5 EVALUATION

a. Availability. No engineering data were available.

b. Adequacy. No engineering data were available. Thus, an assessment of the design, construction, and operation could not be made. Seepage and stability analyses comparable to the requirements of the "Recommended Guidelines for Safety Inspection of Dams" were not available, which is considered a deficiency. These seepage and stability analyses should be performed for appropriate loading conditions (including earthquake loads) and made a matter of record.

c Validity. The validity of the design, construction, and operation could not be determined due to the lack of engineering data.

SECTION 3 - VISUAL INSPECTION

3.1 FINDINGS

a. General. A visual inspection of Foffel Lake Dam was made on 11 December 1980. The inspection team consisted of Edwin Burton, team leader; Robert Pinker, geologist; Gary Van Riessen, geotechnical engineer; Alan Reif, civil engineer; and Paul MacRoberts, hydraulics/hydrologic engineer. The dam appeared to be in good condition. Specific observations are discussed below. No observations were made of the condition of the upstream face of the dam below the pool elevation at the time of the inspection.

b. Dam. The inspection team observed the following conditions at the dam. No cracking, sliding, or other signs of settlement or instability were observed. However, the upstream slope of the embankment is steep and some minor sloughing on the upstream face has occurred as a result of undercutting by wave action. No instruments to measure the performance of the dam were observed.

A seepage area was observed on the downstream slope of the embankment near the toe. Wet soils and standing water have provided an area for cattail growth. Clear flow of less than 1 gpm was observed at the lower end of the seepage area. No toe drains or relief wells were observed.

The dam crest has a mowed grass/weed cover with some worn spots, probably due to foot and vehicle traffic. Wave action erosion was observed on the upstream slope. There is no riprap protection on this dam. The ditch leading from the 18-inch corrugated metal pipe conduit spillway is cutting into the toe of the embankment.

Two or three small trees, 1-inch diameter or less, are growing on the embankment. A few small animal burrows were observed on both the upstream and downstream faces.

No evidence was found to indicate that the embankment had ever been overtopped.

There was evidence that a maintenance program was in effect which includes mowing of the crest grass/weeds and the cutting of small trees on the embankment.

c. Appurtenant Structures. The inspection team observed the following items pertaining to the appurtenant structures. The spillway is an 18-inch corrugated metal pipe conduit located near the right end of the embankment with no control mechanism. There was evidence of erosion in the unlined spillway discharge channel downstream of the spillway. The spillway was considered to be in good condition. It

should be noted that an abnormally large spillway discharge would probably cause damage to the embankment in the vicinity of the spillway.

There was no development in the spillway area which would suffer damage due to flow through the spillway.

d. Geology. The soil in the area around the dam and reservoir consists of silty clay. The soils were visually classified as CL materials.

No rock outcrops were observed. It is anticipated the foundation and abutments consist of either shale or silty clay. The depth to bedrock could not be determined.

Auger samples of the materials in the embankment were taken with an Oakfield sampler near the downstream crest of the embankment. The materials in the sample were visually classified for engineering purposes as ML and CL materials. Based on these samples, it is surmised that the embankment is constructed of materials similar to those in the samples.

e. Reservoir Area. No slumping or slides of the reservoir banks were observed. The watershed for the lake is primarily cultivated agricultural land. The contributing watershed was not particularly channelized. Some small ditches were observed. The contributing area was essentially clear of debris and trees. Some brush was observed along the east watershed boundary. The lake was noted to be clean with no siltation.

f. Downstream Channel. The spillway discharges to a channel which enters a 30-inch concrete culvert under U.S. Highway 50. The natural channel downstream from Highway 50 is relatively clear, although the overbanks have extensive brush and tree growth. Large flows passing the dam would probably overflow the highway at its low point which is approximately 1,000 feet west of the dam.

3.2 EVALUATION

The various deficiencies observed at the time of the inspection are not believed to represent an immediate safety hazard. They do, however, warrant monitoring and control.

The potential for sloughing, erosion, or sliding of embankment material is enhanced by the presence of the relatively steep side slopes and the lack of erosion protection on the upstream face.

The growth of trees and brush, if allowed to go unchecked, could cause deterioration of the embankment. The roots of trees can loosen the embankment material and leave voids through which water can pass.

The area of seepage on the downstream slope which was observed should be monitored regularly for quality and quantity. Seepage can cause internal erosion creating cavities and underground channels, thereby weakening the embankment and/or abutments.

The eroded unlined discharge channel at the embankment toe near the right abutment should be repaired and protected against further erosion.

The absence of riprap on the upstream slope of the dam has resulted in wave action erosion. If not corrected wave action will continue to erode the embankment and could lead to slope stability problems.

Burrowing animals will continue to damage the embankment if a program is not undertaken to eliminate them. Piping failure of embankments have resulted from damage caused by burrowing animals.

SECTION 4 - OPERATIONAL PROCEDURES

4.1 PROCEDURES

The pool is primarily controlled by rainfall, runoff, seepage, evaporation, transpiration, and capacity of the uncontrolled spillway.

4.2 MAINTENANCE OF DAM

There was evidence that maintenance has been performed which includes the mowing of the crest grass/weeds and the cutting of small trees and brush.

4.3 MAINTENANCE OF OPERATING FACILITIES

No operating facilities exist.

4.4 DESCRIPTION OF ANY WARNING SYSTEM IN EFFECT

There is no existing warning system or preplanned scheme for alerting downstream residents for this dam.

4.5 EVALUATION

A maintenance program should continue to include mowing the grass cover and cutting small trees and brush on the embankment in order to discourage animal burrowing.

SECTION 5 - HYDRAULIC/HYDROLOGIC

5.1 EVALUATION OF FEATURES

a. Design Data. No design data were available.

b. Experience Data. The drainage area and lake surface area are developed from the USGS Knob Noster Quadrangle Map. The dam layout is from a survey made during the inspection.

c. Visual Observations.

(1) The spillway appears to be in good condition. The lake level at the time of the inspection (El. 831.6) was below the spillway invert level. There were no obstructions to flow in the immediate downstream channel. The spillway discharge enters a 30-inch concrete highway culvert immediately downstream from the dam's toe near the center of the dam.

(2) There is no emergency spillway for this dam.

(3) Spillway discharges may endanger the integrity of the dam in the immediate vicinity of the spillway.

d. Overtopping Potential. The spillway will not pass the probable maximum flood without overtopping the dam. The probable maximum flood is defined as the flood discharge that may be expected from the most severe combination of critical meteorologic and hydrologic conditions that are reasonably possible in the region. The spillway will pass 25 percent of the probable maximum flood without overtopping the dam. The spillway will pass the one percent chance flood estimated to have a peak outflow of 5 cfs developed by a 24-hour, one percent chance rainfall. According to the recommended guidelines from the Department of the Army, Office of the Chief of Engineers, a high hazard dam of small size should pass 50 to 100 percent of the probable maximum flood. Considering the downstream hazard and the volume of water stored in the reservoir, the appropriate spillway design flood should be 100 percent of the probable maximum flood. The portion of the estimated peak discharge of 50 percent of the probable maximum flood overtopping the dam would be 77 cfs of the total discharge from the reservoir of 85 cfs. The estimated duration of overtopping is 8.5 hours with a maximum height of 0.8 feet. The portion of the estimated peak discharge of the probable maximum flood overtopping the dam would be 820 cfs of the total discharge from the reservoir of 830 cfs. The estimated duration of overtopping is 10.7 hours with a maximum height of 1.6 feet. The embankment could be jeopardized should overtopping occur for these periods of time.

According to the St. Louis District, Corps of Engineers, the effect from rupture of the dam could extend approximately one and one-half

miles downstream of the dam. Within the defined damage zone are two trailer courts with more than fifteen trailer units, a motel and service station, a railroad, commercial development, more than five residential dwellings, and two highways. These various facilities could be severely damaged and lives lost should failure of the dam occur. Contents of the estimated downstream damage zone were verified by the inspection team. There does not appear to be any flood plain regulations or other constraints in force to limit future downstream development.

SECTION 6 - STRUCTURAL STABILITY

6.1 EVALUATION OF STRUCTURAL STABILITY

a. Visual Observations. Visual observations of conditions which affect the structural stability of this dam are discussed in Section 3, paragraph 3.1b.

b. Design and Construction Data. No design data relating to the structural stability of the dam were found. Seepage and stability analyses comparable to the requirements of the "Recommended Guidelines for Safety Inspection of Dams" were not available, which is considered a deficiency.

c. Operating Records. No operational records exist.

d. Postconstruction Changes. It is not known whether or not any changes have been made to the dam subsequent to its construction.

e. Seismic Stability. The dam is located in Seismic Zone 1 which is a zone of minor seismic risk. A properly designed and constructed earth dam using sound engineering principles and conservatism should pose no serious stability problems during earthquakes in this zone. The seismic stability of an earth dam is dependent upon a number of factors: embankment and foundation material classifications and shear strengths; abutment materials, conditions, and strengths; embankment zoning, and embankment geometry. Adequate descriptions of embankment design parameters, foundation and abutment conditions, or static stability analyses to assess the seismic stability of this embankment were not available and therefore no inferences will be made regarding the seismic stability. An assessment of the seismic stability should be included as part of the stability analysis required by the guidelines.

SECTION 7 - ASSESSMENT/REMEDIAL MEASURES

7.1 DAM ASSESSMENT

a. Safety. Several conditions observed during the visual inspection by the inspection team should be monitored and/or controlled. These are erosion on the upstream slope, erosion of the unlined spillway discharge channel at the embankment toe near the right abutment, the seepage area on the downstream slope, and animal burrows in the embankment. Seepage and stability analyses comparable to the requirements of the "Recommended Guidelines for Safety Inspection of Dams" were not available, which is considered a deficiency.

b. Adequacy of Information. Due to the absence of engineering design data, the conclusions in this report were based only on performance history and visual conditions. The inspection team considers that these data are sufficient to support the conclusions herein. Seepage and stability analyses comparable to the requirements of the "Recommended Guidelines for Safety Inspection of Dams" were not available, which is considered a deficiency.

c. Urgency. It is the opinion of the inspection team that a program should be developed as soon as possible to implement remedial measures recommended in paragraph 7.2b. If the safety deficiencies listed in paragraph 7.1a are not corrected, they will continue to deteriorate and lead to a serious potential of failure. The item recommended in paragraph 7.2a should be pursued on a high priority basis.

d. Necessity for Phase II. The Phase I investigation does not raise any serious questions relating to the safety of the dam nor does it identify any serious dangers which would require a Phase II investigation. However, the additional analyses noted in paragraph 2.5b are necessary for compliance with the guidelines.

e. Seismic Stability. This dam is located in Seismic Zone 1. Adequate description of embankment design parameters, foundation and abutment conditions, or static stability analyses to assess the seismic stability of this embankment were not available and therefore no inferences will be made regarding the seismic stability. An assessment of the seismic stability should be included as part of the recommended stability analysis.

7.2 REMEDIAL MEASURES

a. Alternatives. The spillway size and/or height of the dam would need to be increased or the lake level would need to be permanently lowered to increase available flood storage to effectively pass the recommended spillway design flood.

b. Operation and Maintenance Procedures. The following operation and maintenance procedures are recommended and should be carried out under the direction of a professional engineer experienced in the design, construction, and maintenance of earth dams.

(1) Riprap should be placed on the upstream face of the dam to an elevation above normal lake level to prevent wave induced erosion of the embankment material.

(2) The seepage area noted during the visual inspection should be closely monitored and documented as to quantity and quality of flow. Any significant changes should be evaluated.

(3) A maintenance program to remove and control the growth of brush and trees on the embankment should be continued. Grass/weed cover on the embankment should be cut periodically.

(4) The spillway discharge ditch on the downstream slope of the embankment near the right abutment should be repaired. A paved ditch or other means of protection may be required to control the concentrated runoff.

(5) The animal burrows in the embankment should be corrected since they contribute to the occurrence of piping. Control measures should be implemented under the direction of a qualified engineer to discourage animal activity in the area. The embankment slope should be monitored during this repair.

(6) Seepage and stability analyses should be performed.

(7) A detailed inspection of the dam should be made periodically. This inspection should include measurement of seepage flows and analyzing water samples taken from the seep and lake. The findings of these inspections should be documented and made a matter of record. More frequent inspections may be required if additional deficiencies are observed or the severity of the reported deficiencies increase.

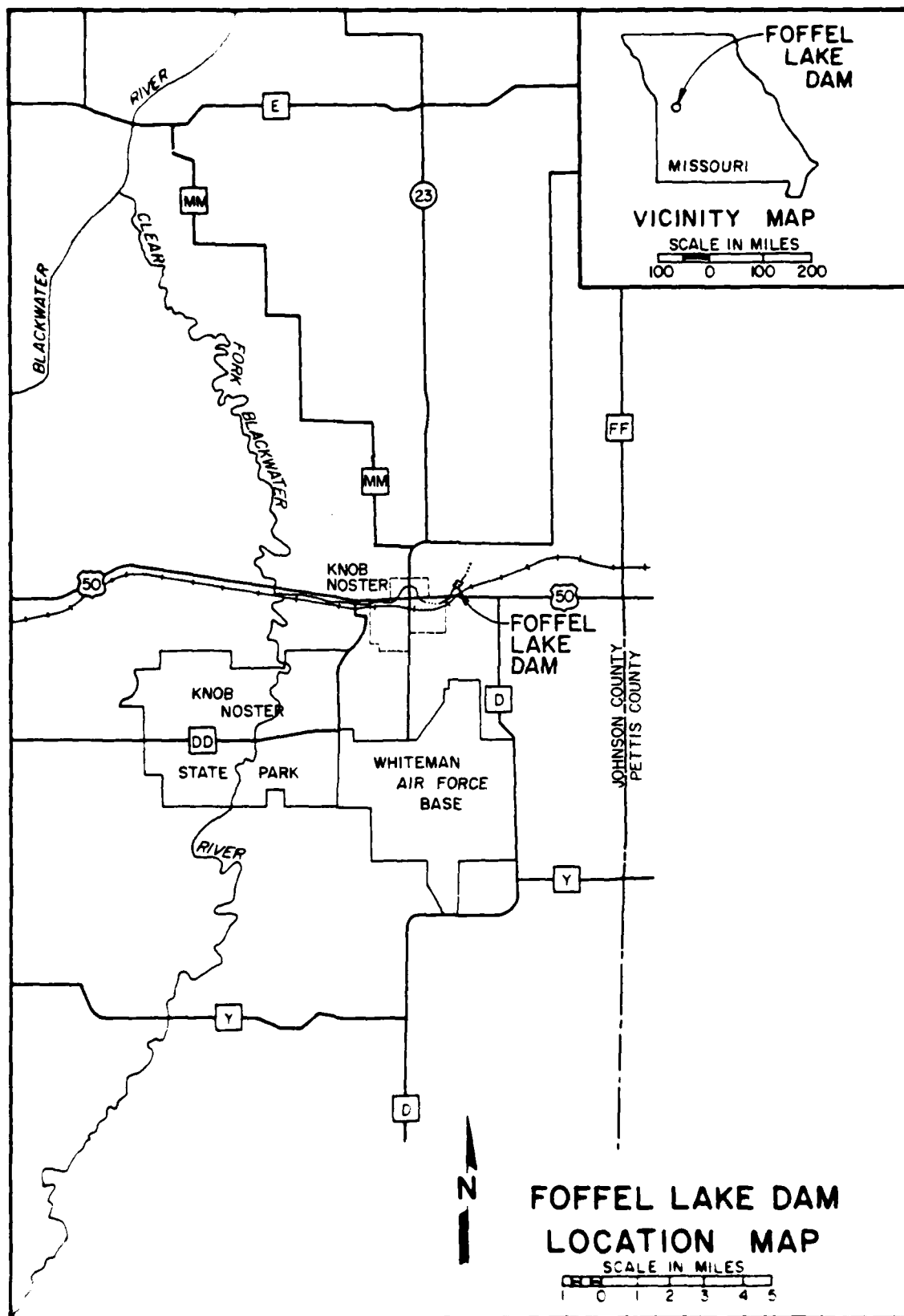


PLATE I

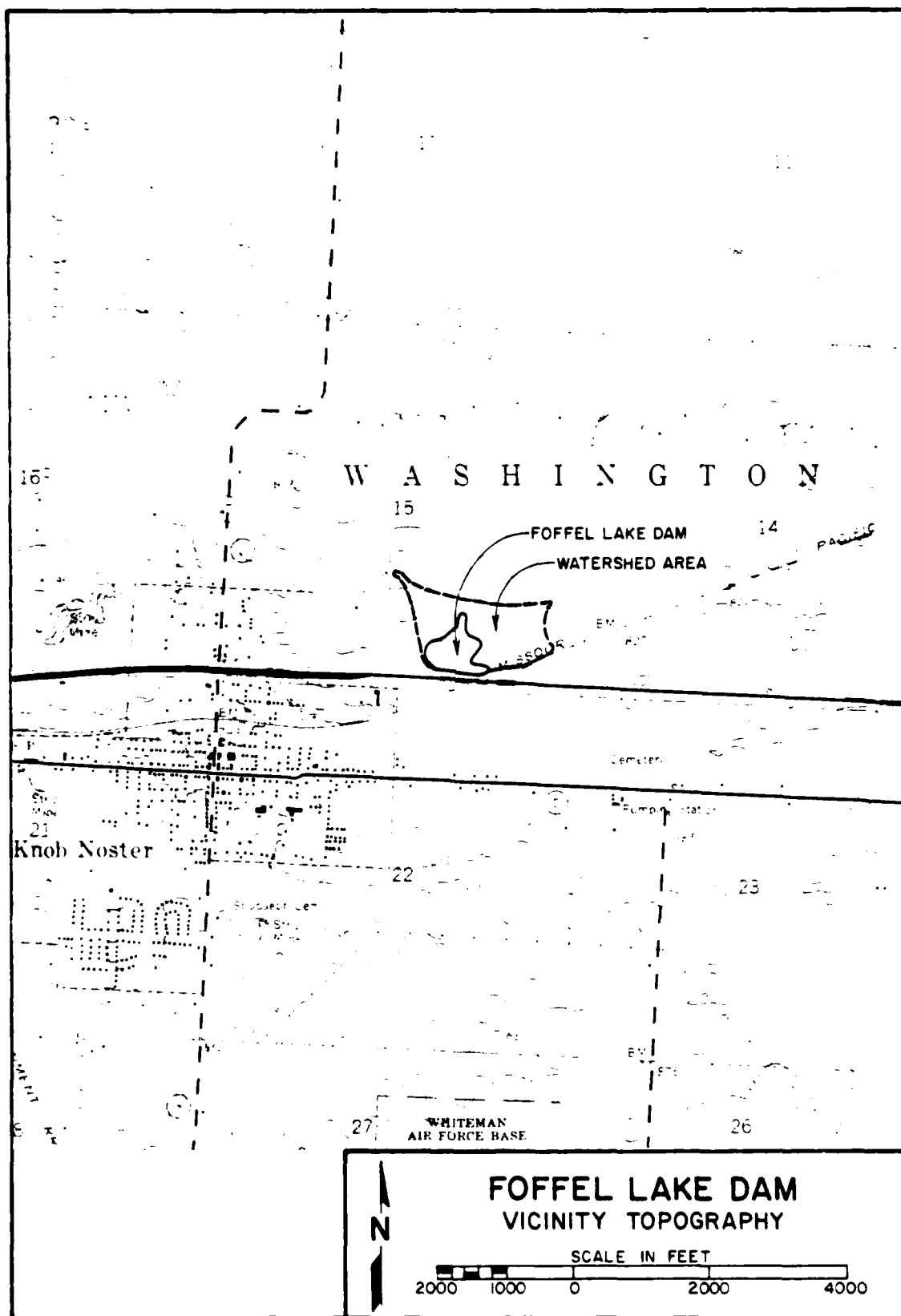
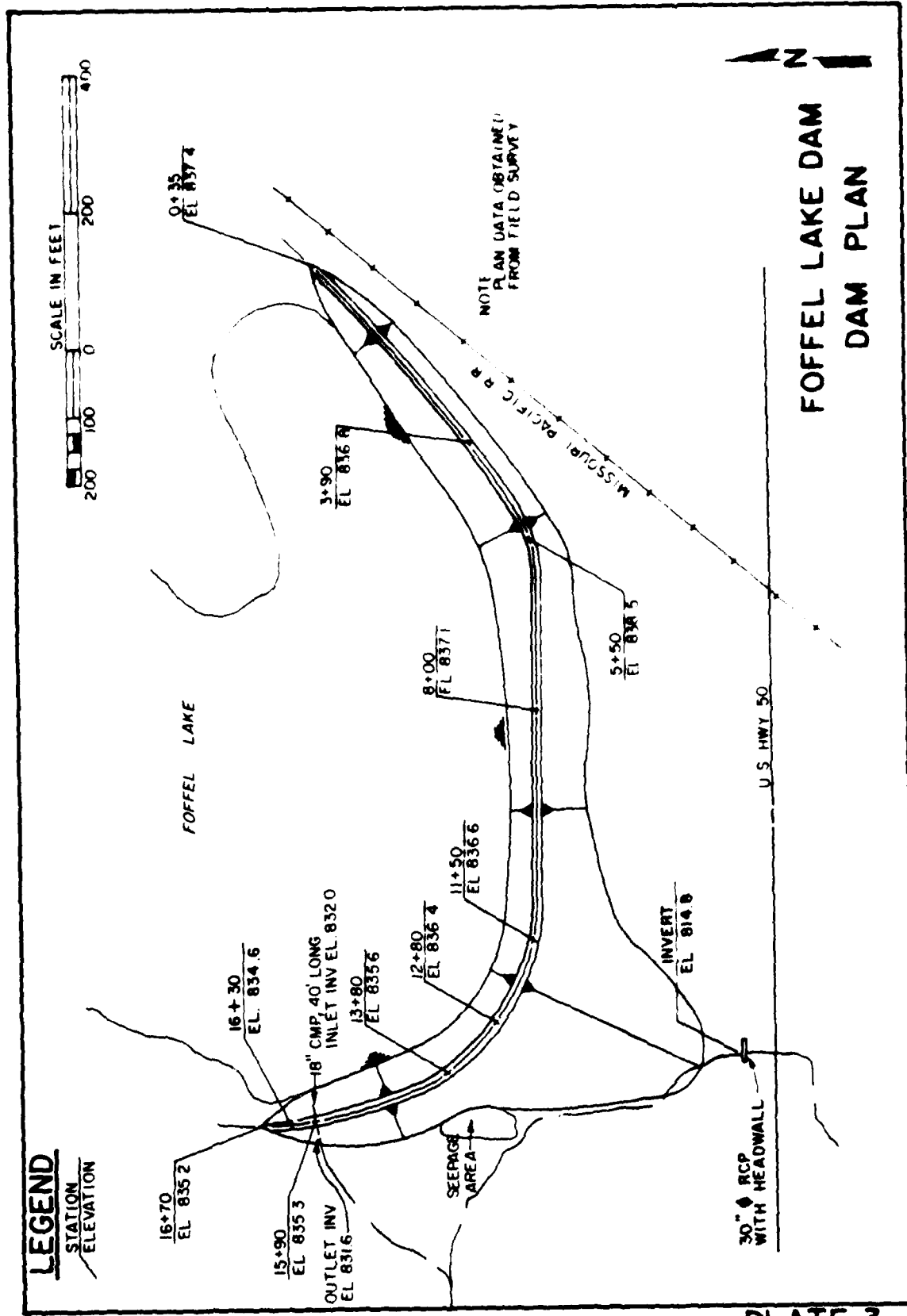
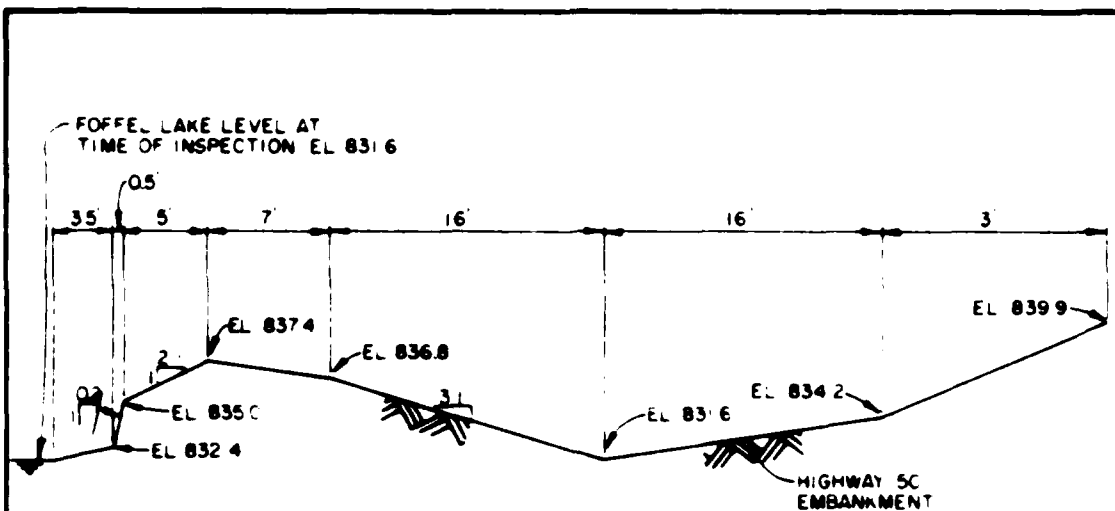


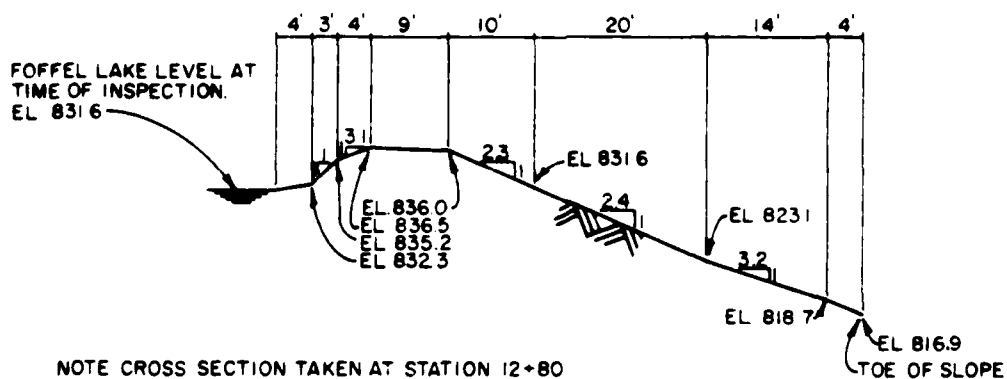
PLATE 2



FOFFEL LAKE DAM DAM PLAN

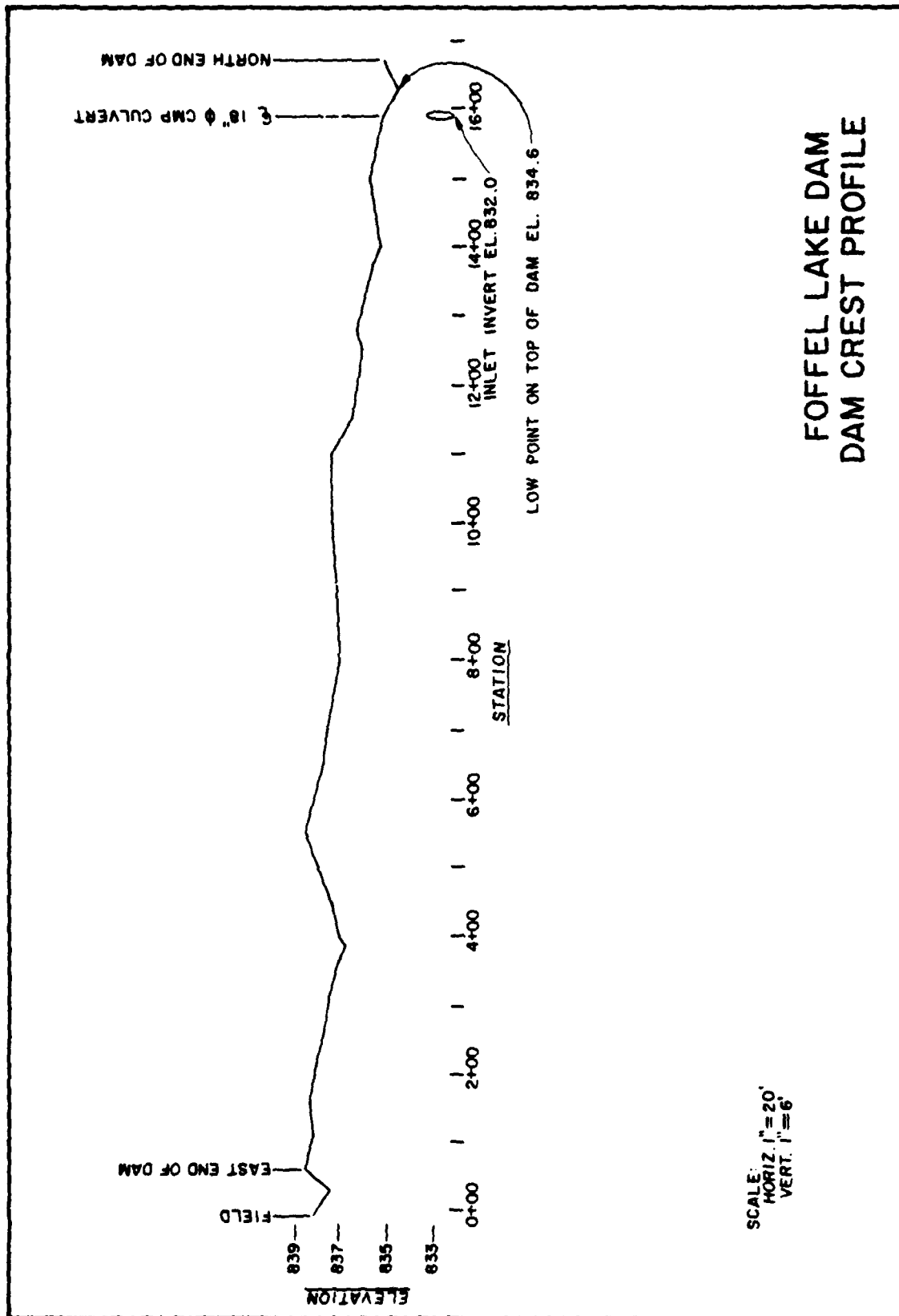


NOTE CROSS SECTION TAKEN AT STATION 9+90
SCALE 1"=10'



NOTE CROSS SECTION TAKEN AT STATION 12+80
SCALE 1"=20'

FOFFEL LAKE DAM DAM CROSS SECTIONS



SCALE:
HORIZ. 1" = 20'
VERT. 1" = 6'

FOFFEL LAKE DAM DAM CREST PROFILE

LEGEND

① PHOTO NO
➔ DIRECTION

SCALE IN FEET
200 100 0 200 400

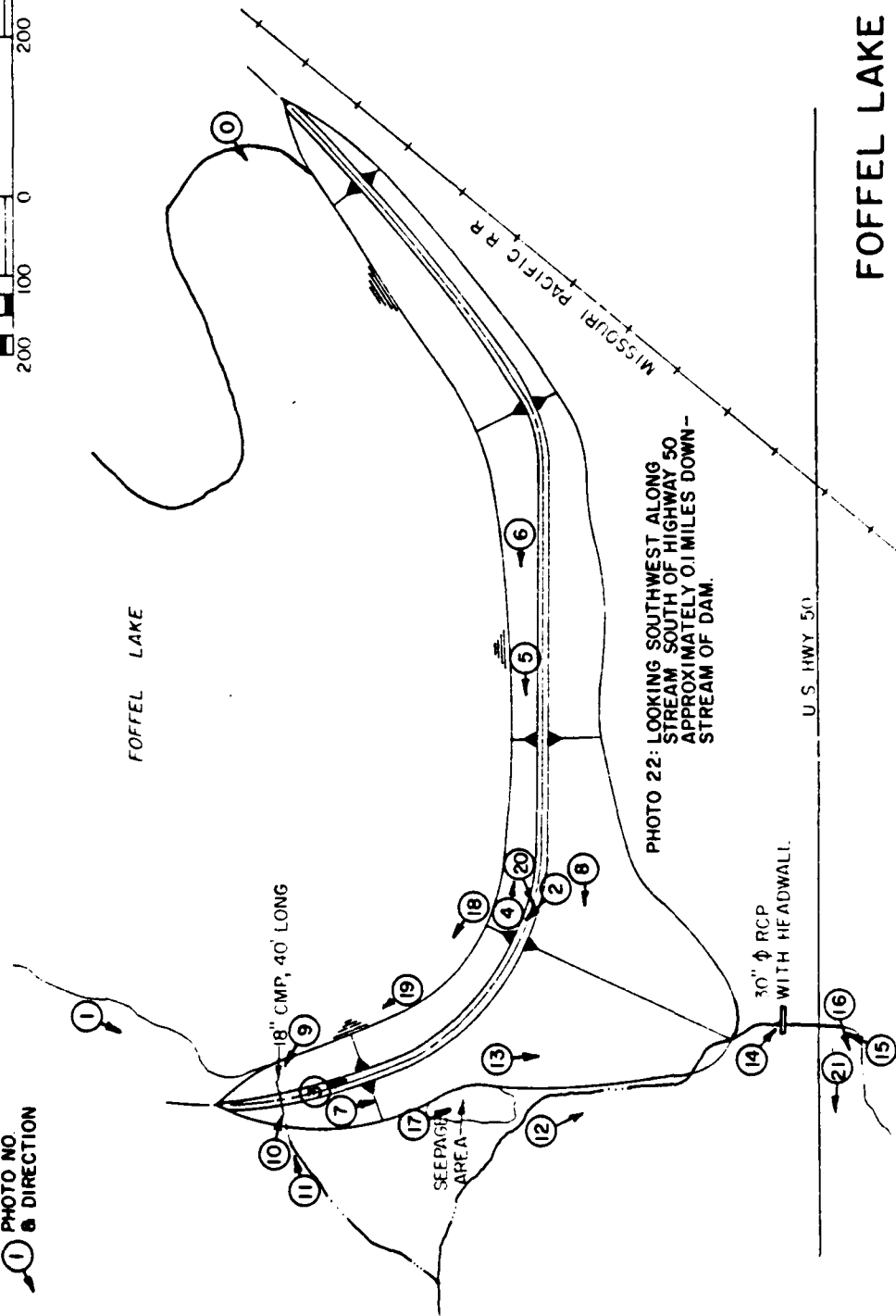


PHOTO 22: LOOKING SOUTHWEST ALONG
STREAM SOUTH OF HIGHWAY 50.
APPROXIMATELY 0.1 MILES DOWN-
STREAM OF DAM.

FOFFEL LAKE DAM PHOTO INDEX



PHOTO 1: UPSTREAM FACE OF DAM LOOKING WEST



PHOTO 2: UPSTREAM FACE OF DAM LOOKING NORTH



PHOTO 3: CREST OF DAM LOOKING SOUTH

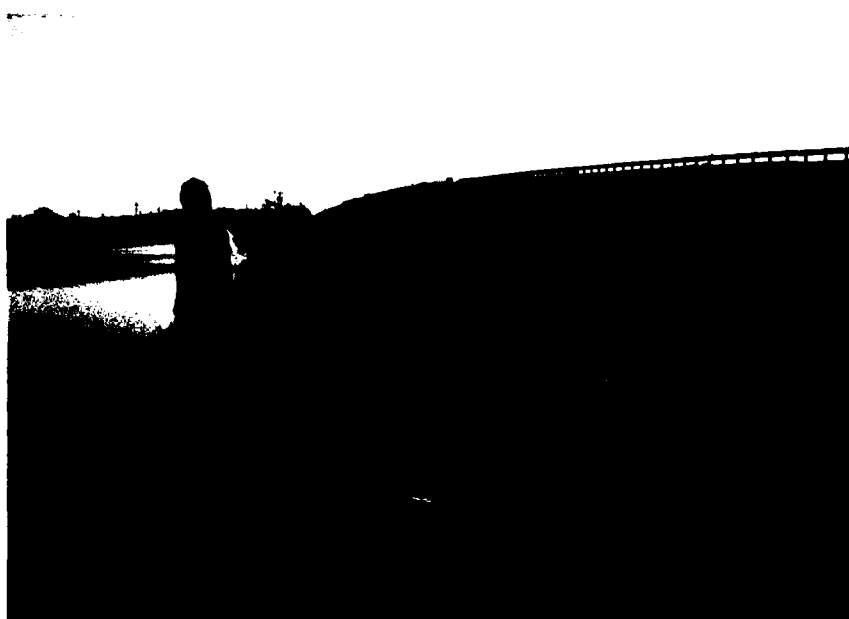


PHOTO 4: CREST OF DAM LOOKING EAST



PHOTO 5: CREST OF DAM LOOKING WEST

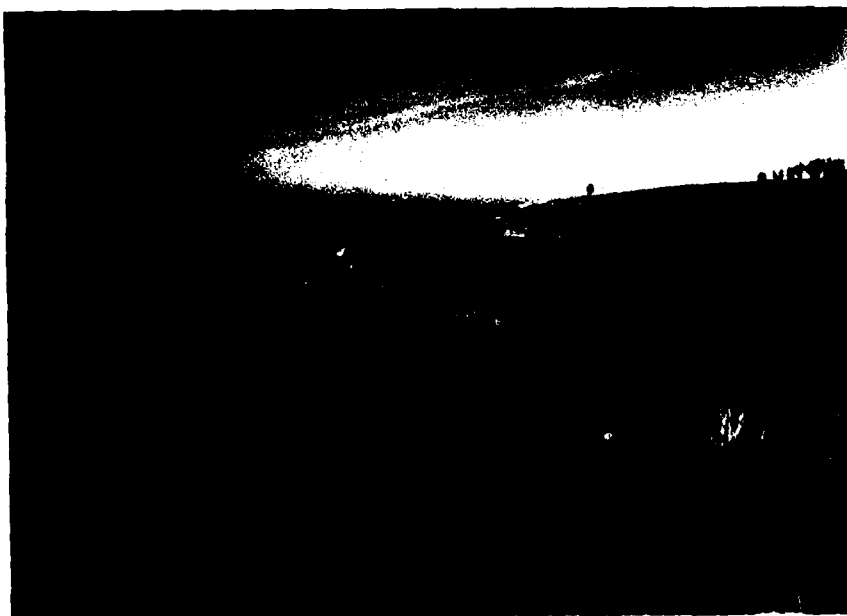


PHOTO 6: CREST OF DAM LOOKING WEST FROM EAST END

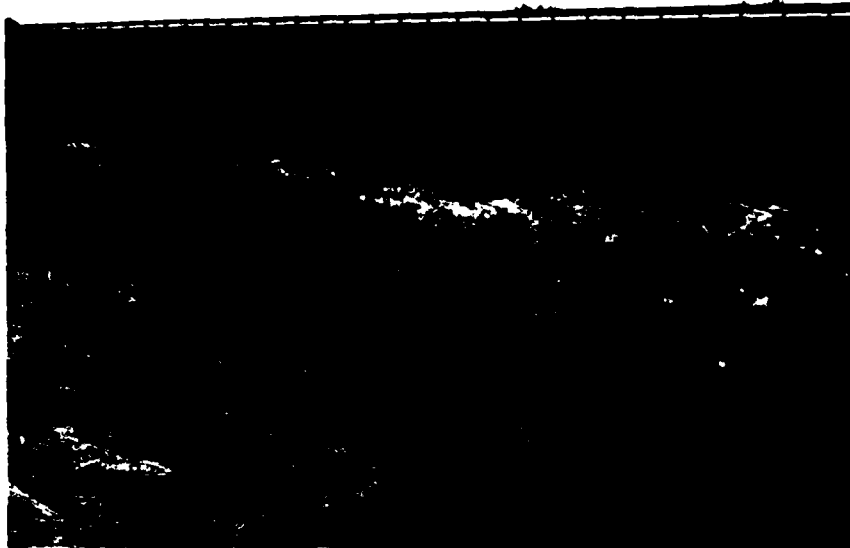


PHOTO 7: DOWNSTREAM FACE OF DAM LOOKING SOUTH



PHOTO 8: DOWNSTREAM FACE OF DAM LOOKING WEST

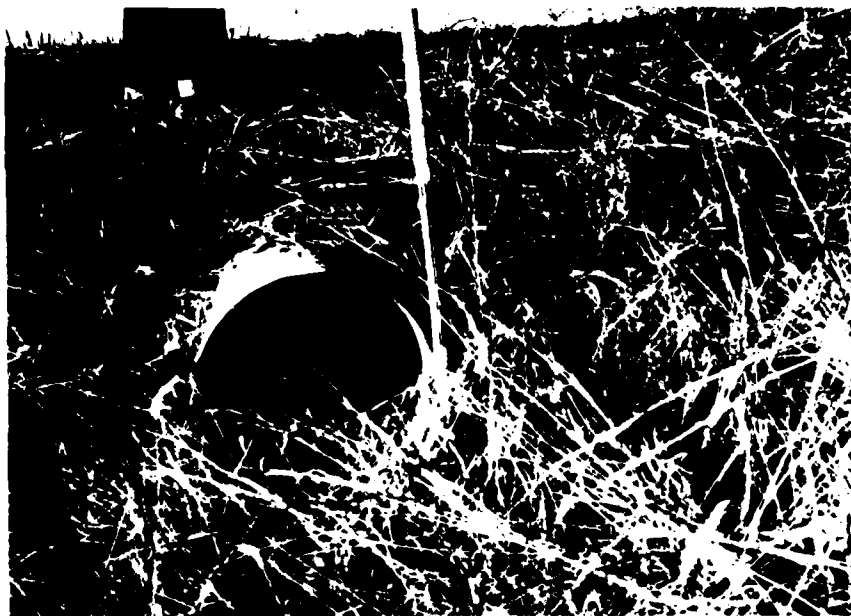


PHOTO 9: UPSTREAM END OF SPILLWAY PIPE



PHOTO 10: DOWNSTREAM END OF SPILLWAY PIPE

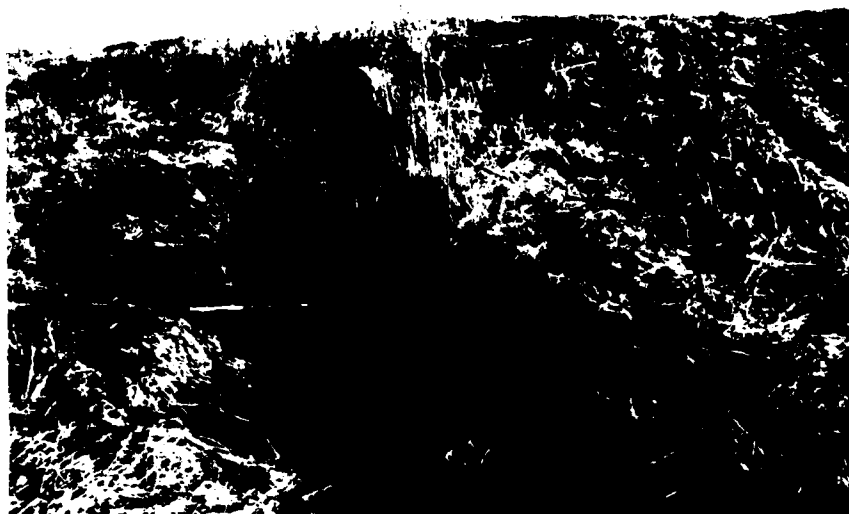


PHOTO 11: CHANNEL DOWNSTREAM OF SPILLWAY PIPE OUTLET



PHOTO 12: DITCH ALONG DOWNSTREAM TOE OF DAM



PHOTO 13: DITCH TO HIGHWAY CULVERT INLET

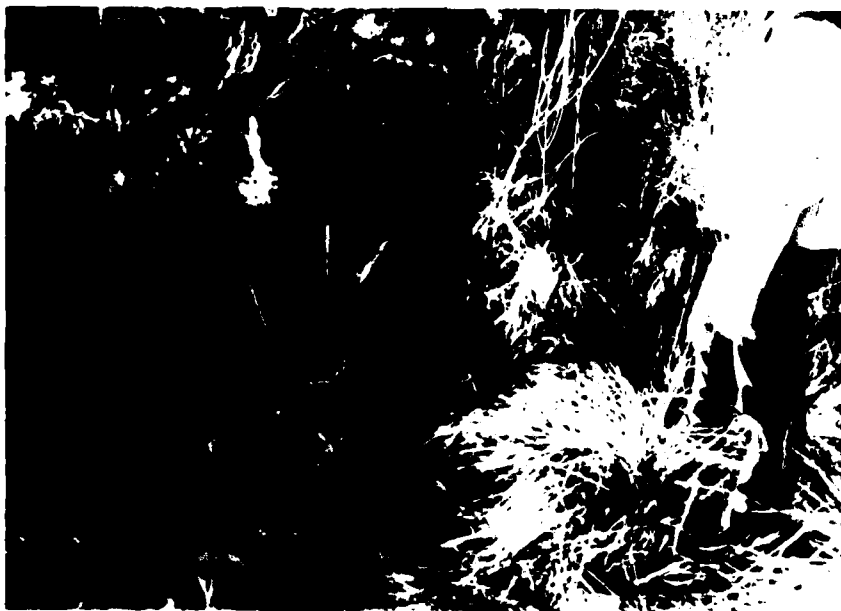


PHOTO 14: INLET TO HIGHWAY CULVERT



PHOTO 15: OUTLET FROM HIGHWAY CULVERT



PHOTO 16: AREA DOWNSTREAM OF HIGHWAY CULVERT



PHOTO 17: SEEPAGE AREA AT DOWNSTREAM TOE OF DAM



PHOTO 18: NEAR VERTICAL UPSTREAM FACE OF DAM DUE TO EROSION
AND SLOUGHING



PHOTO 19: EROSION AND SLOUGHING OF UPSTREAM FACE OF DAM



PHOTO 20: AREA WEST OF DAM VIEWED FROM DAM

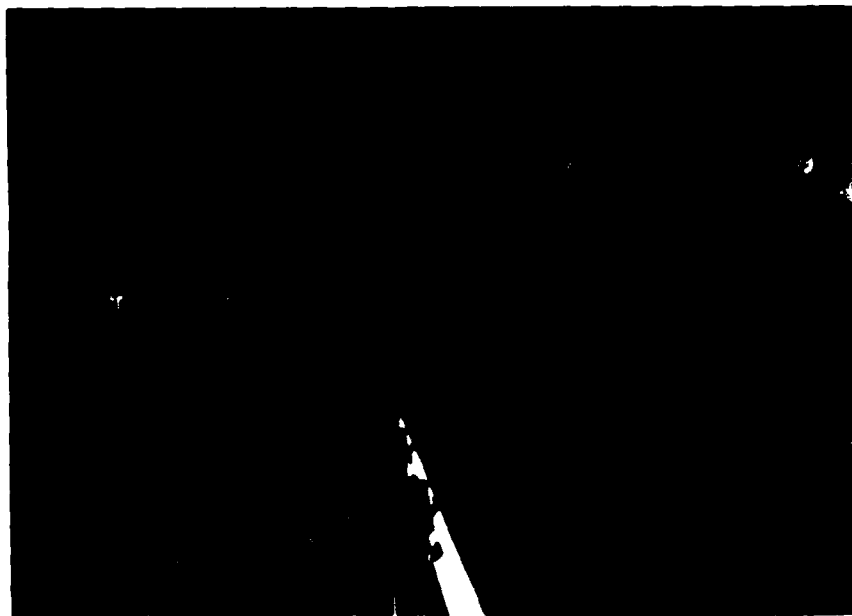


PHOTO 21: LOW POINT ALONG HIGHWAY WEST OF DAM



PHOTO 22: AREA DOWNSTREAM OF HIGHWAY

APPENDIX A
HYDROLOGIC AND HYDRAULIC ANALYSES

HYDROLOGIC AND HYDRAULIC ANALYSES

To determine the overtopping potential, flood routings were performed by applying the Probable Maximum Precipitation (PMP) to a synthetic unit hydrograph to develop the inflow hydrograph. The inflow hydrograph was then routed through the reservoir and spillway. The overtopping analysis was determined using the computer program HEC-1 (Dam Safety Version) (reference 3).

The PMP was determined from regional charts prepared by the National Weather Service in "Hydrometeorological Report No. 25" (HMR-25) (reference 4). Reduction factors were not applied. The rainfall distribution for the 24-hour PMP storm was determined according to the procedures outlined in HMR-25 and EM 1110-2-1411 (reference 5). The Sweet Springs, Missouri rainfall distribution (5 min. interval - 24 hours duration), as provided by the St. Louis District, Corp. of Engineers, was used when the one percent chance probability flood was routed through the reservoir and spillway.

The synthetic unit hydrograph for the watershed was developed by the computer program using the Soil Conservation Service (SCS) method (references 6 and 6a). Time of concentration (T_c) was determined using the "Kirpich" formula and verified by the SCS and Navy methods. The parameters for the unit hydrograph are shown in Table 1.

The SCS curve number (CN) method was used in computing the infiltration losses for the rainfall-runoff relationship. The CN values used, and the result from the computer output, are shown in Table 2.

The reservoir routing was performed using the modified puls method. The initial reservoir pool elevation for the routing of each storm was determined to be equivalent to the inlet invert elevation of the spillway at elevation 832.0 feet msl, in accordance with antecedent storm conditions AMC II and AMC III preceding the one percent probability and probable maximum storms as outlined by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, St. Louis District (reference 7). The hydraulic capacity of the spillway and the storage capacity of the reservoir were defined by the elevation, surface area, storage, and discharge relationships shown in Table 3.

The rating curve for the spillway is shown in Table 4. The flow over the crest of the dam was determined using the non-ventur dam crest option (6) and SV cards of the HEC-1 program. The program assumes critical flow over a broad-crested weir.

The result of the routing analysis indicates that 25 percent of the PMP will not overtop the dam.

A summary of the routing analysis for different ratios of the PMP is shown in Table 5.

The computer input data and a summary of the output data are presented at the back of this appendix.

TABLE 1
SYNTHETIC UNIT HYDROGRAPH

Parameters:

Drainage Area (A)	47 acres
Length of Longest Watercourse (L)	0.22 miles
Elevation Difference in Watershed (H)	83 feet
Lag Time (L_g)	0.05 hours
Time of concentration (T_c)	0.08 hours
Duration (D)	0.7 min. (use 5 minute intervals)

<u>Time (Min.) *</u>	<u>Discharge (cfs) *</u>
0	0
5	388
10	143
15	33
20	7
25	2

* From HEC-1 computer output

FORMULAS USED:

$$T_c = (11.9 L^3/H)^{0.385}$$

$$L_g = 0.6 T_c$$

$$D = 0.133 T_c$$

TABLE 2
RAINFALL-RUNOFF VALUES

<u>Selected Storm Event</u>	<u>Storm Duration (Hours)</u>	<u>Rainfall (Inches)</u>	<u>Runoff (Inches)</u>	<u>Loss (Inches)</u>
PMP	24	32.76	32.14	0.62
1% Probability	24	7.49	5.96	1.53

Additional Data:

- 1) The soil associations in this watershed are Norris, Deepwater, Sampsel, Snead, and Haig (Reference 1).
40 percent of drainage area in hydrologic soil group C.
60 percent of drainage area in hydrologic soil group D.
33 percent of the land use was grassland.
67 percent of the land use was cropland.
- 2) SCS Runoff Curve CN = 95 (AMC III) for the PMF.
- 3) SCS Runoff Curve CN = 87 (AMC II) for the one percent probability flood (Reference 8).

TABLE 3
ELEVATION, SURFACE AREA, STORAGE, AND DISCHARGE RELATIONSHIPS

<u>Elevation (feet-MSL)</u>	<u>Lake Surface Area (acres)</u>	<u>Lake Storage (acre-ft)</u>	<u>Spillway Discharge (cfs)</u>
*832.0	10.3	48	0
**834.6	15.1	80	7.3

*Spillway Pipe Inlet Invert Elevation

**Top of Dam Elevation

The relationships in Table 3 were developed from the Knob Noster, Missouri 7.5 minute quadrangle map and the field measurements.

TABLE 4
SPILLWAY RATING CURVE

<u>Reservoir Elevation (ft-msl)</u>	<u>Spillway Discharge (cfs)</u>
*832.0	0
832.9	2.5
833.7	5.0
**834.6	7.3

*Spillway Inlet Invert Elevation
**Top of Dam Elevation

METHOD USED:

Spillway release rates were determined by nomographs for corrugated metal pipe culverts with inlet or outlet control (Reference9).

TABLE 5
RESULTS OF FLOOD ROUTINGS

<u>Ratio of PMF</u>	<u>Peak Inflow (cfs)</u>	<u>Peak Lake Elevation (ft.-msl)</u>	<u>Total Storage (ac.-ft.)</u>	<u>Peak Outflow (cfs)</u>	<u>Depth (ft.) Over Top of Dam</u>	<u>Duration Over Top of Dam (hrs.)</u>
-	0	*832.0	48	0	-	--
0.25	328	834.3	76	7	0	0
0.50	656	835.4	91	85	0.8	8.5
1.00	1,312	836.2	105	830	1.6	10.7

*Spillway Inlet Invert Elevation

TIME	PEAK	6-HOUR	24-HOUR	72-HOUR	TOTAL VOLUME
1.01 9.10	110	0.7	0.0	1.01 21.10	254
1.01 9.15	111	0.7	0.0	1.01 21.15	255
1.01 9.20	112	0.7	0.0	1.01 21.20	256
1.01 9.25	113	0.7	0.0	1.01 21.25	257
1.01 9.30	114	0.7	0.0	1.01 21.30	258
1.01 9.35	115	0.7	0.0	1.01 21.35	259
1.01 9.40	116	0.7	0.0	1.01 21.40	260
1.01 9.45	117	0.7	0.0	1.01 21.45	261
1.01 9.50	118	0.7	0.0	1.01 21.50	262
1.01 9.55	119	0.7	0.0	1.01 21.55	263
1.01 10.00	120	0.7	0.0	1.01 22.00	264
1.01 10.05	121	0.7	0.0	1.01 22.05	265
1.01 10.10	122	0.7	0.0	1.01 22.10	266
1.01 10.15	123	0.7	0.0	1.01 22.15	267
1.01 10.20	124	0.7	0.0	1.01 22.20	268
1.01 10.25	125	0.7	0.0	1.01 22.25	269
1.01 10.30	126	0.7	0.0	1.01 22.30	270
1.01 10.35	127	0.7	0.0	1.01 22.35	271
1.01 10.40	128	0.7	0.0	1.01 22.40	272
1.01 10.45	129	0.7	0.0	1.01 22.45	273
1.01 10.50	130	0.7	0.0	1.01 22.50	274
1.01 10.55	131	0.7	0.0	1.01 22.55	275
1.01 11.00	132	0.7	0.0	1.01 23.00	276
1.01 11.05	133	0.7	0.0	1.01 23.05	277
1.01 11.10	134	0.7	0.0	1.01 23.10	278
1.01 11.15	135	0.7	0.0	1.01 23.15	279
1.01 11.20	136	0.7	0.0	1.01 23.20	280
1.01 11.25	137	0.7	0.0	1.01 23.25	281
1.01 11.30	138	0.7	0.0	1.01 23.30	282
1.01 11.35	139	0.7	0.0	1.01 23.35	283
1.01 11.40	140	0.7	0.0	1.01 23.40	284
1.01 11.45	141	0.7	0.0	1.01 23.45	285
1.01 11.50	142	0.7	0.0	1.01 23.50	286
1.01 11.55	143	0.7	0.0	1.01 23.55	287
1.01 12.00	144	0.7	0.0	1.02 24.00	288

SMA 74.74 32.14 14.74
 (472.3) (816.3) (16.3) (501.3)

PEAK	6-HOUR	24-HOUR	72-HOUR	TOTAL VOLUME
1212.7	201.6	64.2	64.2	1212.7
7.7	6.0	2.0	2.0	7.7
	25.31	72.17	72.17	32.14
	64.787	215.79	215.79	816.3
	100.0	127.0	127.0	127.0
	123.0	156.0	156.0	156.0

HYDROGRAPH AT STA 1 FOR PLAN 1, RTIO 1

PEAK	6-HOUR	24-HOUR	72-HOUR	TOTAL VOLUME
120.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	400.0
5.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	13.0
	6.37	6.37	6.37	19.11
	170.77	201.46	201.46	201.46

CFS 656. 101. 12. 72. 9195.
 CFS 19. 3. 1. 1. 260.
 INCHES 16.68 16.04 16.06 16.06
 AC-FT 271.42 407.59 407.89 407.89
 THOUS CU YD 50. 63. 63. 63. 63.
 AC-FT 42. 70. 70. 70. 70.
 THOUS CU YD 70. 70. 70. 70. 70.

HYDROGRAPH AT STA 1 FOR PLAN 1, P110 7

PEAK 72. 20. 72. 20. 72. 20.
 CFS 72. 20. 72. 20. 72. 20.
 CFS 13.92 17.66 17.66 17.66
 INCHES 353.58 448.68 448.68 448.68
 AC-FT 55. 70. 70. 70. 70.
 THOUS CU YD 68. 70. 70. 70. 70.

HYDROGRAPH AT STA 1 FOR PLAN 1, P110 8

PEAK 707. 22. 707. 22. 707. 22.
 CFS 707. 22. 707. 22. 707. 22.
 CFS 15.19 19.27 19.27 19.27
 INCHES 385.72 489.47 489.47 489.47
 AC-FT 70. 70. 70. 70. 70.
 THOUS CU YD 74. 70. 70. 70. 70.

HYDROGRAPH AT STA 1 FOR PLAN 1, P110 9

PEAK 1312. 17. 1312. 17. 1312. 17.
 CFS 1312. 17. 1312. 17. 1312. 17.
 CFS 25.31 32.12 32.12 32.12
 INCHES 642.87 815.79 815.79 815.79
 AC-FT 100. 127. 127. 127. 127.
 THOUS CU YD 122. 154. 154. 154. 154.

.....

HYDROGRAPH ROUTING

ROUTE THROUGH SPILLWAY

STAG	ICOMP	IFCON	ITAF	JFLT	JRPT	INAME	ITSTAC	IAUTO
2	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0

ROUTING DATA

10-11-68

Year	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099
1900	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099

1 A C R V E A T

L A C K R V E L A T I
PROJECT 67:
DATE'S JA , FACT
FUGA P / M - IV ING TO :
ALCO HYDROGEN PACKAGE - HEL-9

(C) 1.

FLC'D HYDROGRAPH PACKAGE - HEC-1

RECEIVED BY THE DIRECTOR, FBI, 10/1/68

[illegible]

ICSS DATA

CURVE NC = -27.20 BFNSS = -1.00 EFFECT CN = 87.00

UNIV HYDROGRAPH DATA
TC= .50 LAG= .05

```
STRTO= .CC  OPCS= .CC  RTOR= 1.00
REFS:1N DATA
```

TIME INCREMENT TOO LARGE--(WHO IS (Y LAG/2))

```
UNIT HYDROGRAPH 5 END OF PFCID ORDINATES, TC= .00 HOURS, LAG= .05 VOL= 1.00
      798.    147.    7.    2.
```

PC-DA	HR-MN	PERIOD	RAIN	EXCS	LOSS	END-OF-PERIOD FLOW	MO-DA	HR-MN	PERIOD	RAIN	EXCS	LOSS	COMP. C
1-01	05	1	.01	.00	.01	0.	1-01	12-05	145	.85	.78	.07	380.
1-01	10	2	.01	.00	.01	0.	1-01	12-10	146	.50	.76	.06	271.
1-01	15	3	.01	.00	.01	0.	1-01	12-15	147	.26	.24	.02	175.
1-01	20	4	.01	.00	.01	0.	1-01	12-20	148	.18	.13	.01	100.
1-01	25	5	.01	.00	.01	0.	1-01	12-25	149	.17	.13	.01	75.
1-01	30	6	.01	.00	.01	0.	1-01	12-30	150	.17	.17	.01	74.
1-01	35	7	.01	.00	.01	0.	1-01	12-35	151	.07	.07	.00	40.
1-01	40	8	.01	.00	.01	0.	1-01	12-40	152	.07	.07	.00	40.
1-01	45	9	.01	.00	.01	0.	1-01	12-45	153	.07	.07	.00	38.
1-01	50	10	.01	.00	.01	0.	1-01	12-50	154	.07	.07	.00	38.
1-01	55	11	.01	.00	.01	0.	1-01	12-55	155	.07	.07	.00	38.
1-01	1-00	12	.01	.00	.01	0.	1-01	1-00	156	.07	.07	.00	38.
1-01	1-05	13	.01	.00	.01	0.	1-01	1-05	157	.07	.07	.00	38.
1-01	1-10	14	.01	.00	.01	0.	1-01	1-10	158	.07	.07	.00	38.
1-01	1-15	15	.01	.00	.01	0.	1-01	1-15	159	.07	.07	.00	38.
1-01	1-20	16	.01	.00	.01	0.	1-01	1-20	160	.07	.07	.00	38.
1-01	1-25	17	.01	.00	.01	0.	1-01	1-25	161	.07	.07	.00	38.
1-01	1-30	18	.01	.00	.01	0.	1-01	1-30	162	.07	.07	.00	38.
1-01	1-35	19	.01	.00	.01	0.	1-01	1-35	163	.07	.07	.00	38.
1-01	1-40	20	.01	.00	.01	0.	1-01	1-40	164	.07	.07	.00	38.
1-01	1-45	21	.01	.00	.01	0.	1-01	1-45	165	.07	.07	.00	38.
1-01	1-50	22	.01	.00	.01	0.	1-01	1-50	166	.07	.07	.00	38.
1-01	1-55	23	.01	.00	.01	0.	1-01	1-55	167	.07	.07	.00	38.
1-01	2-00	24	.01	.00	.01	0.	1-01	2-00	168	.07	.07	.00	38.
1-01	2-05	25	.01	.00	.01	0.	1-01	2-05	169	.07	.07	.00	38.
1-01	2-10	26	.01	.00	.01	0.	1-01	2-10	170	.07	.07	.00	38.
1-01	2-15	27	.01	.00	.01	0.	1-01	2-15	171	.07	.07	.00	38.
1-01	2-20	28	.01	.00	.01	0.	1-01	2-20	172	.07	.07	.00	38.

[illegible]

1.01	7.05	95	.02	.01	.01	3.	1.01	19.05	229	.01	.01	.00	4.
1.01	7.10	96	.02	.01	.01	3.	1.01	19.10	230	.01	.01	.00	5.
1.01	7.15	97	.02	.01	.01	3.	1.01	19.15	231	.01	.01	.00	6.
1.01	7.20	98	.02	.01	.01	3.	1.01	19.20	232	.01	.01	.00	7.
1.01	7.25	99	.02	.01	.01	3.	1.01	19.25	233	.01	.01	.00	8.
1.01	7.30	90	.02	.01	.01	4.	1.01	19.30	234	.01	.01	.00	9.
1.01	7.35	91	.02	.01	.01	4.	1.01	19.35	235	.01	.01	.00	10.
1.01	7.40	92	.02	.01	.01	4.	1.01	19.40	236	.01	.01	.00	11.
1.01	7.45	93	.02	.01	.01	4.	1.01	19.45	237	.01	.01	.00	12.
1.01	7.50	94	.02	.01	.01	4.	1.01	19.50	238	.01	.01	.00	13.
1.01	7.55	95	.02	.01	.01	4.	1.01	19.55	239	.01	.01	.00	14.
1.01	8.00	96	.02	.01	.01	4.	1.01	20.00	240	.01	.01	.00	15.
1.01	8.05	97	.02	.01	.01	4.	1.01	20.05	241	.01	.01	.00	16.
1.01	8.10	98	.02	.01	.01	4.	1.01	20.10	242	.01	.01	.00	17.
1.01	8.15	99	.02	.01	.01	4.	1.01	20.15	243	.01	.01	.00	18.
1.01	8.20	100	.02	.01	.01	4.	1.01	20.20	244	.01	.01	.00	19.
1.01	8.25	101	.02	.01	.01	4.	1.01	20.25	245	.01	.01	.00	20.
1.01	8.30	102	.02	.01	.01	5.	1.01	20.30	246	.01	.01	.00	21.
1.01	8.35	103	.02	.01	.01	5.	1.01	20.35	247	.01	.01	.00	22.
1.01	8.40	104	.02	.01	.01	5.	1.01	20.40	248	.01	.01	.00	23.
1.01	8.45	105	.02	.01	.01	5.	1.01	20.45	249	.01	.01	.00	24.
1.01	8.50	106	.02	.01	.01	5.	1.01	20.50	250	.01	.01	.00	25.
1.01	8.55	107	.02	.01	.01	5.	1.01	20.55	251	.01	.01	.00	26.
1.01	9.00	108	.02	.01	.01	5.	1.01	21.00	252	.01	.01	.00	27.
1.01	9.05	109	.02	.01	.01	7.	1.01	21.05	253	.01	.01	.00	28.
1.01	9.10	110	.02	.01	.01	7.	1.01	21.10	254	.01	.01	.00	29.
1.01	9.15	111	.02	.01	.01	8.	1.01	21.15	255	.01	.01	.00	30.
1.01	9.20	112	.02	.01	.01	8.	1.01	21.20	256	.01	.01	.00	31.
1.01	9.25	113	.02	.01	.01	8.	1.01	21.25	257	.01	.01	.00	32.
1.01	9.30	114	.02	.01	.01	8.	1.01	21.30	258	.01	.01	.00	33.
1.01	9.35	115	.02	.01	.01	8.	1.01	21.35	259	.01	.01	.00	34.
1.01	9.40	116	.02	.01	.01	8.	1.01	21.40	260	.01	.01	.00	35.
1.01	9.45	117	.02	.01	.01	8.	1.01	21.45	261	.01	.01	.00	36.
1.01	9.50	118	.02	.01	.01	9.	1.01	21.50	262	.01	.01	.00	37.
1.01	9.55	119	.02	.01	.01	9.	1.01	21.55	263	.01	.01	.00	38.
1.01	10.00	120	.02	.01	.01	9.	1.01	22.00	264	.01	.01	.00	39.
1.01	10.05	121	.02	.01	.01	9.	1.01	22.05	265	.01	.01	.00	40.
1.01	10.10	122	.02	.01	.01	9.	1.01	22.10	266	.01	.01	.00	41.
1.01	10.15	123	.02	.01	.01	9.	1.01	22.15	267	.01	.01	.00	42.
1.01	10.20	124	.02	.01	.01	9.	1.01	22.20	268	.01	.01	.00	43.
1.01	10.25	125	.02	.01	.01	9.	1.01	22.25	269	.01	.01	.00	44.
1.01	10.30	126	.02	.01	.01	12.	1.01	22.30	270	.01	.01	.00	45.
1.01	10.35	127	.02	.01	.01	12.	1.01	22.35	271	.01	.01	.00	46.
1.01	10.40	128	.02	.01	.01	13.	1.01	22.40	272	.01	.01	.00	47.
1.01	10.45	129	.02	.01	.01	13.	1.01	22.45	273	.01	.01	.00	48.
1.01	10.50	130	.02	.01	.01	13.	1.01	22.50	274	.01	.01	.00	49.
1.01	10.55	131	.02	.01	.01	13.	1.01	22.55	275	.01	.01	.00	50.
1.01	11.00	132	.02	.01	.01	14.	1.01	23.00	276	.01	.01	.00	51.
1.01	11.05	133	.02	.01	.01	24.	1.01	23.05	277	.01	.01	.00	52.
1.01	11.10	134	.02	.01	.01	28.	1.01	23.10	278	.01	.01	.00	53.
1.01	11.15	135	.02	.01	.01	29.	1.01	23.15	279	.01	.01	.00	54.
1.01	11.20	136	.02	.01	.01	10.	1.01	23.20	280	.01	.01	.00	55.
1.01	11.25	137	.02	.01	.01	11.	1.01	23.25	281	.01	.01	.00	56.
1.01	11.30	138	.02	.01	.01	11.	1.01	23.30	282	.01	.01	.00	57.
1.01	11.35	139	.02	.01	.01	52.	1.01	23.35	283	.01	.01	.00	58.
1.01	11.40	140	.02	.01	.01	40.	1.01	23.40	284	.01	.01	.00	59.

1.01 11.45	141	.13	.11	.02	.63	1.01 23.45	2P5	.01	.01	.00	2.
1.01 11.50	142	.24	.22	.04	1.04	1.01 23.50	2P6	.01	.01	.00	3.
1.01 11.55	143	.26	.22	.04	1.21	1.01 23.55	2P7	.01	.01	.00	5.
1.01 12.00	144	.54	.50	.04	2.22	1.02 .00	2P8	.01	.01	.00	4.
SUM 7.49 5.06 1.54 23.62											
(100.0) (151.9) (35.0) (95.7)											

TOTAL VOLUME											
3400.											
72-HOUR 12.											
24-HOUR 12.											
6-HOUR 12.											
PEAK 382.											
CFS 11.											
INCHES 4.76											
AC-FT 120.98											
THOUS CU M 151.19											
23.											
29.											

ROUTE THROUGH SPILLWAY

STATE	P32.70	P32.70	P32.70	P32.70	P32.70	P32.70	P32.70	P32.70	P32.70	P32.70	P32.70
FLOW	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
SURFACE AREA	2.	2.	2.	2.	2.	2.	2.	2.	2.	2.	2.
CAPACITY	4.	4.	4.	4.	4.	4.	4.	4.	4.	4.	4.
ELEVATION	119.	119.	119.	119.	119.	119.	119.	119.	119.	119.	119.

HYDROGRAPH ROUTING	IRCON	ITAPE	JPLT	JPPT	INAME	ISTACE	JAUTO
IRFS	ISAME	IOPT	IPMP	ISPR	ISPR	ISPR	ISPR
LAC	AMSK	X	TSK	STOR	ISPR	ISPR	ISPR
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
37	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
38	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
39	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
41	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
42	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
43	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
44	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
46	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
47	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
48	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
49	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
51	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
52	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
53	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
54	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
55	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
56	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
57	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
58	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
59	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
60	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
61	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
62	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
63	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
64	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
65	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
66	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
67	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
68	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
69	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
70	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
71	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
72	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
73	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
74	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
75	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
76	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
77	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
78	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
79	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
80	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
81	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
82	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
83	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
84	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
85	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
86	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
87	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
88	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
89	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
90	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
91	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
92	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
93	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
94	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
95	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
96	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
97	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
98	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
99	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

CRIST LENGTH	0.	96.	430.	400.	770.	1210.	1790.	2020.	2150.
AT CR	0.	96.	430.	400.	770.	1210.	1790.	2020.	2150.

ELEVATION 834.0 835.3 835.9 836.1 836.4 836.6 837.4 837.5 838.5 840.0

END-OF-PERIOD HYDROGRAPH ORDINATES									
NO. DA	PR. MA	PERIOD	HOURS	INFLOW	OUTFLOW	STORAGE	STAGE		
1.01	0.05	1	0.08	0.	0.	48.	837.5		
1.01	0.10	2	0.17	0.	0.	48.	837.5		
1.01	0.15	3	0.25	0.	0.	48.	837.5		
1.01	0.20	4	0.33	0.	0.	48.	837.5		
1.01	0.25	5	0.42	0.	0.	48.	837.5		
1.01	0.30	6	0.50	0.	0.	48.	837.5		
1.01	0.35	7	0.58	0.	0.	48.	837.5		
1.01	0.40	8	0.67	0.	0.	48.	837.5		
1.01	0.45	9	0.75	0.	0.	48.	837.5		
1.01	0.50	10	0.83	0.	0.	48.	837.5		
1.01	0.55	11	0.92	0.	0.	48.	837.5		
1.01	1.00	12	1.00	0.	0.	48.	837.5		
1.01	1.00	13	1.08	0.	0.	48.	837.5		
1.01	1.10	14	1.17	0.	0.	48.	837.5		
1.01	1.15	15	1.25	0.	0.	48.	837.5		
1.01	1.20	16	1.33	0.	0.	48.	837.5		
1.01	1.25	17	1.42	0.	0.	48.	837.5		
1.01	1.30	18	1.50	0.	0.	48.	837.5		
1.01	1.35	19	1.58	0.	0.	48.	837.5		
1.01	1.40	20	1.67	0.	0.	48.	837.5		
1.01	1.45	21	1.75	0.	0.	48.	837.5		
1.01	1.50	22	1.83	0.	0.	48.	837.5		
1.01	1.55	23	1.92	0.	0.	48.	837.5		
1.01	2.00	24	2.00	0.	0.	48.	837.5		
1.01	2.05	25	2.08	0.	0.	48.	837.5		
1.01	2.10	26	2.17	0.	0.	48.	837.5		
1.01	2.15	27	2.25	0.	0.	48.	837.5		
1.01	2.20	28	2.33	0.	0.	48.	837.5		
1.01	2.25	29	2.42	0.	0.	48.	837.5		
1.01	2.30	30	2.50	0.	0.	48.	837.5		
1.01	2.35	31	2.58	0.	0.	48.	837.5		
1.01	2.40	32	2.67	0.	0.	48.	837.5		
1.01	2.45	33	2.75	0.	0.	48.	837.5		
1.01	2.50	34	2.83	0.	0.	48.	837.5		
1.01	2.55	35	2.92	0.	0.	48.	837.5		
1.01	2.60	36	3.00	0.	0.	48.	837.5		
1.01	2.65	37	3.08	0.	0.	48.	837.5		
1.01	2.70	38	3.17	0.	0.	48.	837.5		
1.01	2.75	39	3.25	0.	0.	48.	837.5		
1.01	2.80	40	3.33	0.	0.	48.	837.5		
1.01	2.85	41	3.42	0.	0.	48.	837.5		
1.01	2.90	42	3.50	0.	0.	48.	837.5		
1.01	2.95	43	3.58	0.	0.	48.	837.5		
1.01	3.00	44	3.67	0.	0.	48.	837.5		
1.01	3.05	45	3.75	0.	0.	48.	837.5		
1.01	3.10	46	3.83	0.	0.	48.	837.5		
1.01	3.15	47	3.92	0.	0.	48.	837.5		
1.01	3.20	48	4.00	0.	0.	48.	837.5		
1.01	3.25	49	4.08	0.	0.	48.	837.5		
1.01	3.30	50	4.17	0.	0.	48.	837.5		
1.01	3.35	51	4.25	0.	0.	48.	837.5		

SUMMARY OF DAM SAFETY ANALYSIS

PLAN 1	ELEVATION STOPAGE OUTFLOW	INITIAL VALUE 872.00 42. 0.	SPILLWAY CREST 832.00 42. 0.	TOP OF DAM 834.00 42. 7.	DURATION OVER TOP HOURS	TIME OF MAX OUTFLOW HOURS	TIME OF FAILURE HOURS
RATIO OF PHE	MAXIMUM RESERVOIR E.S.-FLFV	MAXIMUM STORAGE AC-FT	MAXIMUM OUTFLOW CFS				
1.00	833.67	67.	5.	16.04	16.04	16.04	16.04

END

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- (1) U.S. Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service, Soil Survey of Johnson County, Missouri.
- (2) Mary H. McCracken, Missouri Division of Geological Survey, Geologic Map of Missouri, 1961.
- (3) U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Hydrologic Engineering Center, Flood Hydrograph Package (HEC-1), Dam Safety Version, July 1978, April 1980 Modification, Davis, California.
- (4) U.S. Department of the Army, Corps of Engineers, Seasonal Variation of the Probable Maximum Precipitation East of the 105th Meridian for Areas from 10 to 1000 Square Miles and Durations of 6, 12, 24, and 48 Hours, Hydrometeorological Report No. 33, Reprinted October 1967, Washington, D.C.
- (5) U.S. Department of the Army, Corps of Engineers, Standard Project Flood Determinations, Civil Engineer Bulletin No. 52-8, EM 1110-2-1411, Revised 1965, Washington, D.C.
- (6) U.S. Department of Interior, Bureau of Reclamation, Design of Small Dams, 1974, Washington, D.C.
- (7) U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, St. Louis District, Hydrologic/Hydraulic Standards, Phase I Safety Inspection of Non-Federal Dams, 12 December 1979.
- (8) U.S. Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service, National Engineering Handbook, Section 4, Hydrology, August 1972.
- (9) U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Public Roads, Hydraulic Engineering Circular No. 5, Hydraulic Charts for the Selection of Highway Culverts, December, 1965.

END

DATE
FILMED

11-81

DTIC